

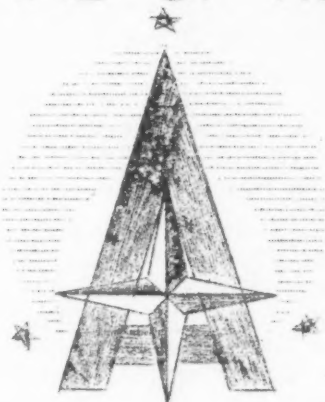
# ATLANTIS

## A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH

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THE EXISTENCE OF LEMURIA IN THE INDIAN OCEAN .....	62
THE TITANS AND GIANTS OF GREEK MYTH .....	63
REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A TRANSPLUTONIAN PLANET .....	65
THE GREAT SCHLIEMANN .....	
by L. Young .....	68
THE COSMIC ICE THEORY OF HOERBIGER .....	
by Dr. N.Th. Zhirov .....	76
COULD ICE METEORITES ACCOUNT FOR SOME OF THE STORIES OF FLYING SAUCERS? .....	
by Dr. N.Th. Zhirov .....	77
BOOKS .....	78

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THE EXISTENCE OF LEMURIA IN THE INDIAN OCEAN
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We have just received a note from Dr.N.Th.Zhirov, to the effect that Professor V. Bogorov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Chief of the Soviet Oceanographical Expedition on the ship 'Vitiaz', has communicated in a recent article in the press that while working in the Indian Ocean this expedition has found not only new great submarine elevations but also individual submarine mountains.

In the Western part of the Indian Ocean cores taken from the sea bottom at a depth of 5 kilometres showed a layer of sand under a deposit of two metres of ordinary oceanic silt. The Professor thinks this is a trace of the former continent of Lemuria. He points out that the many small islands and banks in the Northern waters of the Indian Ocean may also well be traces of this lost continent.

Dr. Zhirov thinks that this Lemuria may be the mythical mother country of Sumerian legend, the Snake Island of the Egyptian story, and to be linked with some of the archaeological cultures of East Africa.

One's own opinion is that this may well be correct, but that it seems that we are dealing with two differing Lemurias. The first which was postulated and named by the Sclater Brothers about a century ago, stretched from Africa to Indonesia, and would certainly fit in with the above assumptions.

However there is also the hypothetical group of large islands forming the Pacific Continent of Lemuria, which is obviously different.

It rather looks as if we shall have to re-christen one or the other to avoid confusion.

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THE TITANS AND GIANTS OF GREEK MYTH
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When the Greeks arrived in the Mediterranean area they found that other races had been there long before them. They used to refer to their predecessors as the Pelasgians or Sea People. These peoples had as their culture heroes the Titans, the Giants, and the Cyclops, and, in due course the Greeks absorbed much of this store of legend into their own, misjudging many of the causes and the effects, changing the names to fit in with their dialect, and altering the religious values given to them.

Nevertheless in the stories of the revolts and wars of Titans, the Giants and the Cyclops, we have the records of the struggles of the waves of Atlantean refugees to establish themselves in what must have seemed to them to be a wild and uncivilised country. For practical purposes we have the stories of four generations of Titans, and the names of a few of the Giants and the Cyclops.

The stories tell of two successive revolts, the first one by Cronus against Uranus, and the second by Zeus against Cronus, in each case the Cyclops, who seem to have been artificers and skilled mercenaries, came into the picture on one side or another. There were also a group of magicians known as the Telchines, the Children of the Sea.

#### TITANS:-

- |                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1st generation | : | Ge, Uranus   |
| 2nd            | " | : Adanus, Andes, Anytus, Briareus, Cocus, Cottys, Crius, Cronus, Dion, Gycs, Hyperion, Iapetus, Mnemosyne, Oceanus, Olymbrus, Ostasus, Phoebe, Phorcys, Rhea, Thethys, Themis. |
| 3rd            | " | : Demeter, Hera, Hestia, Pluto, Poseidon, Zeus (Children of Cronus and Rhea); Caphiera (Daughter of Oceanus).  |
| 4th            | " | : Hecate (Daughter of Zeus and Demeter), Helios and Selene (Children of Hyperion   |

- and Theia), Leto (Daughter of Cocus and Phoebe), Prometheus (Son of Iapetus).
- GIANTS** : Alcyoneus, Eurymedon, Porphyryon, and twenty three others lived on the island of Thrinacia.
- TELCHINES** : Said to be descended from Thalassa and/or Poseidon. Antaeus, Argyron, Atabyrius, Chalcon, Chryson, Hormenus, Lycus, Magalesius, Mylas, Nikon, Simon, Zenob. The nine Telchines from Rhodes who brought up Zeus were called Curetes. There was also a King Telchin, a son of Europs and ruler of Sycon.
- CYCLOPS** : Arges, Brontes, Hepsaestus, Polyphemos, Steropes, also Acamas, Pyracmon.

Some of these names will be familiar to those who have investigated the mythological links with Atlantis, others have not been fitted into the picture.

However what seems to be reasonably clear is that here we have the names of the leaders of the legions of Atlantean refugees who fled to the Mediterranean at the time of the disaster, or at least we have what the Greeks imagined the names to have been.

That these refugees were of a higher educational and military status than the local inhabitants is shown by their being termed Titans or Giants, whereas the only difference between them and the rest was that they were more skilled in the arts of war.

The Telchines were workers in brass and metals, they were professional sorcerers, and also artists. They may have been the descendants of the priestly clan of educators and metal workers of Atlantis. Both Athena and Hera were known in some of their temples as being Telchines.

The Cyclops are described as having been defeated by Hercules, but this entails a jump of several thousand years and seems to be improbable.

There is also confusion in the flood stories, as that of Deucalion is described as having occurred after the birth of Zeus, whilst, in actual fact, it seems to have been the main cause of the arrival of the Titans in the region.

The above notes are but the bare bones of the story of the first years of the Atlantean refugees in the Mediterranean. Doubtless future generations will manage to sort things out sufficiently to make a reasonable semblance of order out of what is now chaos.

#### REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A TRANSPUTONIAN PLANET

It has recently been reported that the Soviet Observatory at Alma Ata has discovered a transplutonian planet. No further particulars have been made available up to the present moment.

This should prove an interesting opportunity for checking up whether Bode's Law or the modification of Miss M.A. Blagg will be the nearest to the actual distance.

Bode's Law is, in its essence, fairly simple. You take the numbers 0, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192, 384, 768, each of which is double the preceding one, except the second, and add to each the number 4, thus obtaining 4, 7, 10, 16, 28, 52, 100, 196, 388, 772 which gives the distances of the orbits of the planets from the Sun, taking that of the Earth as being 10.

The actual distances are:

Mercury	3.87
Venus	7.23
Earth	10.00
Mars	15.23
Asteroids	27.7
Jupiter	52.03
Saturn	95.39
Uranus	191.83
Neptune	300.37
Pluto	390.00



Neptune seems to be in the wrong place which lends credence to the idea that Pluto may have been one of its moons that was dragged away by a comet or some celestial visitant, the shock pushing Neptune in some 88 astronomical units towards the Sun.

However in 1913 a Miss M.A. Blagg of Oxford worked out a modification of Bode's Law which seems to be more accurate. Her formula was:

$$D = A(1.7275)^n (B + f(a + nb)) \dots \dots \dots$$
 where n is a positive or negative integer, D the distance of the body from its primary, A B and a b being parameters having different values for the systems of the Sun and planets; and for the systems of the planets and their moons, such as Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus.

Some forty years later her paper was turned up by A.E. Roy of Glasgow Observatory, who took the trouble to check up as her results held good for the one planet and the several moons discovered since 1913. He found that not only was the formula accurate for Pluto, but also for four moons of Jupiter: 9, 10, 11 and 12, and for the fifth moon of Uranus. Her figure for a possible transplutonian planet was 680 as compared with the 772 of Bode. It would seem that the chances are in favour of Miss Blagg as against Bode, but here we must await further details from Alma Ata.

In theory there is no reason why this should be the last possible planet to be discovered. The amount of space between ourselves and the nearest star is so vast that the whole extent of the Solar system including the new planet would scarcely be noticed.

However there is one interesting factor that we should bear in mind. That is that in any planetary system, and there must be millions of them, which we may discover in the future, there are only likely to be three planets on which man could possibly live. In our own system Venus is probably too hot, the Earth is satisfactory, while Mars would be too cold and airless. The application of Bode's Law with the Blagg modifications,



should allow us to determine which planets in any system which may be discovered in the future might possibly be of use to man.

The reason for this is simple. The laws of nature, which we have endeavoured to codify, allow for a certain balanced symmetry in the case of bodies in motion around a central Primary. In any given system the third planet will be the most suitable. Provided that Hoerbiger's Theory of involute spiral tracks for planets is correct, this would imply that one day the Earth may suddenly find itself the second planet out, Mercury having vanished into the maw of the Sun. In that case we shall have to consider moving to Mars which, by then, should have a satisfactory climate for us, and will have become the third planet.

This does not imply that human beings could not live on other planets, our capacity for physical endurance is fairly high. What it does mean is that conditions on any of the outer planets are such that it is doubtful if humans could breed there and raise children, while on the nearer planets the excess of heat would have the same result, in that children would probably become mature at the age of five and die of old age at twenty.

If a race of beings had evolved on such a planet as Pluto it is doubtful whether we should be able to communicate with them, as apart from the fact that the bodily heat of a human might be fatal for them, the pace of their existence would be slowed down by the cold so that we should have great difficulty in mechanising our communications to a speed fifty to a hundred times slower than normal.

Conversely beings on a planet such as Mercury would live so much faster than us that we should find that their activities and speech were but a blurred impression unless slowed down by slow motion cinema films and special tape recorders. The prospects of finding thinking beings in either place are remote, but the possibility should not, on that account, be dismissed

as absurd.

Mankind is going to reach the stars in a matter of decades, we must not assume that we are the only peoples in the galaxy, much less in the universe. Doubtless we should have some interesting experiences in the process of finding out.

In conclusion Professor Kamienski has written pointing out that in his article on the Golden Rule published in Atlantis for last December we made an error of translation is stating that Leverrier had applied this Rule to the calculation of planetary distances, and that as a matter of fact he took Bode's estimate for Neptune as 388, instead of the actual figure which is 301. We must apologise for taking the credit from Professor Kamienski, to whom it actually belongs, and trying to give it to Leverrier.

### THE GREAT SCHLIEMANN

by L. Young

Stories narrated in infancy are frequently the most vivid and enduring especially those that possess the glamour of antiquity. So it was with Heinrich Schliemann. Tales such as these principally from the classics, related by his father the clergyman of Ankerhagen in Mecklenburg, who was himself interested in the excavations that were then taking place at Pompeii.

One narrative above all else told by his father from ancient history appears to have stimulated the young Heinrich Schliemann's imagination, that of the Siege of Troy. This was further nurtured by a present of a child's History of the World, on the occasion of his eight year old birthday. An illustration of Aeneas escaping from burning Troy fired the youngster with the idea that such mighty towers could not have been wholly destroyed, and perhaps kept alive the spirit of archaeological quest ignited during his childhood through the vicissitudes

of the first part of his life.

These were no light burdens for though young Heinrich Schliemann was destined for a more scholarly career through his father's unfortunate financial difficulties, he actually received a very inadequate education and at the age of fourteen apprenticed to a grocer's at Furstenberg in Mecklenberg. Here he worked from five in morning to eleven at night for five years, when at the age of eighteen he obtained from his father a small portion of money that had been left to him by his mother, and departed for Hamburg to make his fortune. Here his privations only began for ill-health prevented him from obtaining any regular employment, until a chance encounter with a shipbroker, offered a promise of a post abroad. Schliemann his money exhausted but his adventurous spirit awoke, accepted and embarked on a small vessel for Venezuela. The ship, a small brig, however was caught in a raging gale a few days sailing from Hamburg and foundered. Schliemann himself barely alive being tossed upon a sandbank. Finally however being rescued by some Dutch seamen he reached Amsterdam in Holland where in spite of an offer from the German consul to send him back to Germany, he elected to remain.

A small collection was of some help and though still bodily exhausted, through the offices of his country's consul, obtained a messenger's position at a counting house. Schliemann though he still endured poverty and hardship, set to study principally what was to be his greatest asset, languages. Having quickly learned to speak his own, he quickly mastered Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese.

Two years later with these attainments he obtained a situation with a large export firm, where he quickly developed the qualities of the great merchant which he was to become. Promotion quickly followed and at the age of twenty four, held a position of responsibility. But abounding ambition and energy prevented this restless young man from being content and having mastered Russian, persuaded his firm Schroeder's to send him to

Russia as their agent and established himself at St. Petersburg. Here as the years proceeded his business qualities appear to have had full rein and before much time had elapsed he had expanded into a prosperous merchant. At the age of twenty eight he visited the States that had always been his goal, ostensibly to inquire into the death of his brother who had emigrated to that country. His merchandising instinct appears to have been well to the fore, for when he had returned a year later he had doubled his fortune. Incidentally it may be of interest, he visited San Francisco, and saw the great fire of 1851 rage.

Schliemann not only accumulated wealth but also continued to acquire languages. These were now undertaken rather more for recreation than for business, and in this way assimilated Persian, Arabic and Turkish and of course Greek especially Ancient Greek. He is said to have left the latter language to the last lest its spell would bind him altogether.

Rich beyond most men's dreams, at the age of thirty six, he neglected his financial business and in 1858 visited the Orient even succeeding to visit Mecca, the Mohammedan holy of holies. Returning once more to business for a brief period, he eventually in 1864 wound up his business affairs and in a sense his domestic affairs too.

Though Schliemann was successful in business during the first part of his life, in the affairs of the heart he was not so fortunate. He married Katharina 1852, a niece of a business associate, when he was thirty, was possessed of a rather cold nature, the very opposite of Schliemann's fiery restless and passionate temperament. She appears to have made it clear that she did not love this restless and ebullient man, and that his fortune was the main attraction. Schliemann, was disillusioned in eight months but it was fifteen years before the break occurred. During this time he became father of one son and two daughters.

Two years after leaving Russia were spent in touring the world, quite an achievement in that period when protocol was always effective.

Egypt, India, China and Japan where white people were still regarded as barbarians. Of the two last countries Schliemann made a subject of a book as he travelled to the Americas, which included a visit to Mexico, the U.S.A., and possibly South America. Though Schliemann regarded himself as retired his financial transactions in the countries which he visited added materially to his fortune.

On his return to Europe, he settled in Paris and endeavoured to bridge the differences with his wife, but without success. The rich merchant became an exile, a traveller, but after another financial visit to America; in 1868 visited Greece his ultimate goal. His visit was to Homeric topography, Ithaca, Odysseus' home and then Mycenae and Tiryns and then made a short visit to the Trojan plain that was to become the scene of his triumph. Back in Paris he wrote a book concerning his impressions and experiences, important as it afterwards became since it was on these he based his first excavations.

But he had important domestic matters to settle first. While his book was being printed, he went to America with the object of obtaining a divorce, a matter he hoped would be assisted quicker by becoming an American citizen. During the period of waiting Schliemann was not idle, he was seeking a more suitable consort whom he determined was to be one from the country that held his greatest interest, Greece.

Through his friend the Archbishop of Greece, he received a number of portraits of young Athenian girls. He chose Sophia, a daughter of one of the Archbishop's relations, who appear to have accepted this rather unorthodox approach according to modern standards, and welcomed Schliemann as an honoured guest when he arrived in Athens, to present his suit after he had obtained his



degree. In front of her father, mother, brothers, sisters, and cousins, he crossed-examined this seventeen year old girl, as to her knowledge of classical Greek, archaeology, and other details concerning her education. Except for one little flutter, Sophia after a month's courtship, became the wife of Schliemann, she was seventeen, the bridegroom forty seven.

This was the beginning of a marriage that was to last the twentyfive years to his death. How this young girl of foreign extraction, used to customs differing from her husband's, a generation between their ages, soothed his egoist impulsive temperament, was able to overcome all the difficulties and hold Schliemann's affection is sufficient demonstration of her high qualities. Their honeymoon was spent in touring museums of various capitals in Europe, before settling in Paris.

Schliemann was now prepared to carry out his lifelong ambition and though in the first instance he was hampered by his negotiations with the Turkish authorities, in 1870 he turned over the spade in the earth of the historic Trojan plain. Sophia was there to assist him, four month's previously she had given birth to a baby daughter.

The excavations at Troy were long and arduous. Scientific technique of excavation was still in its infancy and certainly unknown to the impatient Schliemann. The exposure of the remains of Troy does not appear to have elated Schliemann as much as it be supposed, the great man was rather more puzzled at his finds, among which it may be mentioned a large quantity of owl-headed pottery, and his letters to his family expressed his bewilderment. Though he received a large amount of publicity in the European press, the criticisms from orthodox archaeologists jealous of his discoveries angered him. The discovery of a large building with marks of fire suggested to him that he had discovered Priam's palace, and thus having laid bare the bones of Troy Schliemann regarded his work at an end. Then one morning towards the final phase, whilst superintending the

excavations he discovered gold in a large copper urn.

On top of the copper vessel lay a layer of ash calcined ruins 5ft in thickness. He and Sophia dug out the copper receptacle having first dismissed the workman, and took out of its interior a collection of gold objects. This he later believed to be Priam's treasure hidden from the Greek invaders. It included, two gold diadems, 2000 rings, 4000 heart shaped plaques, a large gold goblet, necklaces and eardrops.

This did bring the conclusion of the work though Schlieman was to return in later years. To Schliemann the discovery of the gold was a vindication that all the excavation of stones, ruins and pottery had never brought. Much trouble and trial this treasure was to cause Schliemann which he smuggled to Greece and distributed among Sophia's numerous relations for safeguard during his court action with the Turkish authorities, before many years later it was to find a resting place in Germany. Any European capital of importance had an offer from Schliemann at one time or another for this treasure including that of his adopted country.

But another difference had arisen with the Greek government. Schliemann now required to excavate at Mycenae to find the graves of the King of Argos who with his companions were so treacherously murdered by his consort on their return from Troy. The authorities were however not filled with enthusiasm for this project. In 1876 however he was granted permission and after a few months excavations discovered the now famous Shaft graves, and brought to light another treasure adorning the bodies of the long dead princes that were interred there. Of course Schliemann bubbling over with enthusiasm assumed he had found the graves of the Homeric heroes and had again vindicated legend. Over the treasure this time there was no dispute, it belonged unquestionably to the Greek Government.

But had Schliemann really discovered the graves alluded to by Pausanias. Schliemann when he started on these archaeological enterprises followed his intuition



which was coloured by Homeric literature but his restless mind was never fixed and gradually as one book succeeded another, as the years passed came to modify his convictions. His Trojan excavations especially when they came under the supervision of Dörpfeld revealed not only Troy but the existence of a civilization far older than that of the Homeric period. Other archaeologists, some impressed against their will, also commenced excavations and thus twenty years after Schliemann's death Evans dug up the remains of the Minoan civilization at Knossos. Troy and the Mycenae Shaft graves were then dovetailed as offshoots of this culture though this view has undergone some modification since.

Schliemann had no criteria but his own excavations and his numerous affairs and turbulent life did not permit him to come to any decision but there seems evidence that towards the close of his eventful life he looked to Atlantis as a contribution to its solution. He mentioned as much to his family prior to his death in 1890, and had this not intervened he was contemplating a voyage to Mexico. Schliemann, according to his relative Paul, ensured the continued research by leaving his papers together with a bequest to enable the work be completed by a descendant of his family.

All is known of these papers is contained in the now famous article published in The San Francisco Examiner and the London Budget during 1912. These were deposited in a Paris bank until Paul Schliemann who proposed to carry on the work. This is at least compatible with what is known concerning Heinrich, who had considerable property in Paris and even a few days prior to his death settled some business affairs there.

Paul's article contains several blunders some of which may be attributed to the journalist who wrote the actual article with the assistance of Paul who supplied the data. The bronze or copper vessel and the plaques belonging to the treasure found by Schliemann at Troy have an actual reality. The inscriptions however by far from being in Phoenician were probably in Minoan,

which at that time were coming to light in the Aegean. To Schliemann it was an unknown script and he might possibly have connected it with Atlantis. Be it recalled that it was in trying to find the origin of this script that led Sir Arthur Evans to Knossos and even yet part of the Cretan script has not been deciphered.

Owl-headed vases and pottery were common in the excavations at Troy, and it is quite possible that Heinrich Schliemann in his numerous visits to museums, especially towards the end of his life when six weeks of a year were often devoted for the purpose, may have come across pottery of Central American or possibly of Peruvian origin. The resemblance of the Peruvian pottery to these Trojan vases were also commented on by Donnelly. Schliemann had visited Mexico and must have seen something of its antiquities which like others after, him he mentally compared with those of the Old World. Indeed associations with Atlantis were at that being made and Paul alludes to one such protagonist, the archaeologist Le Plongeon. The latter's position in the academic world was the same as Schliemann's; an outsider whose discoveries earned the jealousy of more orthodox authorities who belittled and ridiculed them at every turn.

Schliemann also appears to have heard some Buddhist legend concerning the mysterious "Land of Mu", a lost continent that may have existed either in the Pacific or the Atlantic, which adds one feature not mentioned by Le Plongeon, that involving the "Star Bal". His extensive travels in the Orient and unique linguistic abilities would have afforded opportunities of learning such stories, especially as legend made so great an appeal. The papyrus stated to have been in St. Petersburg's Museum may not have been such a fabrication as some have latterly contended. Schliemann lived in this city for a long time and though the papyrus may have not been of the age stated, it could have been a copy of some earlier record, the same as the Turin papyrus is believed to be.

Finally there is the question concerning Paul Schliemann himself. He is alleged to have been Heinrich Schliemann's grandson. Sophia's son was however not born before 1878, it leaves little time for a grandson to have reached manhood by 1912. It must be assumed that if Paul Schliemann was truly a grandson of the great archaeologist, then he must have been the son of Sergius Schliemann the son of Katharina, the first wife of the great man. This may account for his disappearance in the Russian revolution.

Sophia Schliemann was still alive in 1934, and at that time Heinrich Schliemann's papers were still intact. Now it is known that direct descendants of the great man are still living, perhaps they will eventually choose to enlighten the world concerning the details of this mystery.

Note by the Editor.

As far as is known the widow of Paul Schliemann married Panyoti Tsaldaris, who was Premier of Greece on two occasions in 1932. This lady was understood to be still alive ten years ago but it has not proved possible to get any additional information about Paul Schliemann.

THE COSMIC ICE THEORY OF HOERBIGER

by Dr. N.Th. Zhurov

As I have already written in ATLANTIS the Cosmic Ice Theory of Hoerbiger could be accepted seriously if certain fantastic elements were removed from it, and would then contribute seriously towards our knowledge of the cosmos, especially of our own solar system.

It is of interest to note that certain Soviet scientists are also coming to this opinion. The outstanding cosmologist, Dr.B.Yu Levin,<sup>1)</sup> who has continued the cosmic theories of O.Yu Schmidt, writes: "The origin of the atmosphere and the hydrosphere of the earth is possibly bounded with the absorption of the gases by solid particles, as happens with the nuclei of comets.

It was also suggested that the famous Tunguska meteorite <sup>2)</sup> was an ice meteorite.

1. B.Yu.Levin. "The Development of the Cosmogony of the Planet" "Piroda" (Nature), No.10. 1959 pages 19-29.
2. "On the Tunguska Meteorite", "Piroda" No 11. 1959 page 85.

COULD ICE METEORITES ACCOUNT FOR SOME OF THE  
STORIES OF FLYING SAUCERS?

By Dr. N. Th. Zhirov

The existence of ice meteorites is highly probable. There is a record of one which fell in Mysore, India in the 18th Century. It was stated to be as large as an elephant and to have taken two days to thaw. It had a very low temperature and burned the fingers of those who touched it.

Such occurrences are very rare in our geological period, as the greatest ice meteorites fell a long time ago at the time when there was still a ring of ice blocks girdling the earth. Today the smaller ice meteorites do not reach the earth but are melted during their passage through the atmosphere.

These ice meteorites, having but little density, must be greatly slowed down by the upper reaches of the earth's atmosphere, the braking process producing much heat with ice being converted into steam and then cooling down into snow clouds. They have not the glaring luminosity of ordinary meteorites, but the resulting snow clouds reflect the light of the sun so that an ice meteorite can be seen long after sunset, by reflected daylight, if it is sufficiently high in the atmosphere.

When an ice meteorite reaches the lower levels of the atmosphere, its pace is greatly slowed and to spectators it seems to be going at the speed of an ordinary aircraft. This aspect of the phenomenon is presented as an elliptical or flattened out luminous body. Here it resembles the so called flying saucers and UFOs and it would seem that many of the reported observations of these really refer to ice meteorites.

## BOOKS

The Search for the Tassili Frescoes, the Rock Paintings of the Sahara, by Henri Lhote, translated by A.H. Brodrick, London 1959. Post Free 36/6, \$6.00

The story of some sixteen months spent by the author with two different teams searching for and copying some of the most wonderful rock paintings in the world, comparable in quality but not in scene with Altamira, Lascaux and Rouffignac.

The vast size of some of the frescoes found by the teams show the importance which ritual art must have played in the life of these nomadic peoples in the days before the Sahara had been turned into a desert by the combination of the goat, the charcoal burner, and the incompetent farmer, all so closely associated with the culture of the Arabs.

The quantities of pictures in the book, both monochrome and polychrome, give an impression of the vitality of these prehistoric communities which the late Leo Forbenius had been just bringing to light when he published his "Kulturgeschichte Afrikas" in 1933. Recently your reviewer visited the Salon des Artistes Indépendants in Paris, and was struck by the poverty and inadequacy of the artistic values as opposed to the boldness and vigour of the work of these early craftsmen who would certainly have been denied admittance to most present day art circles, a testimony to their talent and skill.

A detail that gave especial pleasure was the identification of some of the places mentioned by Pliny in his account of the Triumph accorded to Balbus. 'Alasi' as the modern 'Ilezy'; 'Balsa' as 'Abalessa'; and the 'Dasibari' river as the 'Da Isa Bari'. 'The Great River of the Das', a name given by the Songhai to the Niger. This means that by AD 19 the Romans had reached the Niger.

The author has managed to infuse an atmosphere of cheerful courage into a very well written book which shows the unusual dual characteristics of adequate scientific background combined with a knowledge of the use of words. The translation, one may add, is excellent.









What happened to the Atlantis Research Centre of  
New Jersey?

In 1942 there was in existence an Atlantis Research Centre in New Jersey. The President was the British Consul General, whose name I think, was Robinson; the Vice President was J.W. Churchward of "Mu" fame. Mr. Niven was a member of the Council.

Now all the principals are dead, and the organisation, plus some 150 tons of stone artifacts collected by Mr. Niven, have vanished. What happened to the records nobody seems to know, and how anybody could manage to dispose of the sculptured stones is a mystery.

Can any reader elucidate the question?

The Problem of the Ocean Depth in Relation to Atlantology

For some years past it has been evident that research work into the question of the ocean bottoms, in which should be found many of the answers to the questions asked by Atlantologists, was being hampered to a large degree by the obstructive attitude of a group of supporters of the Turbidity Current Theory, which not only seeks to explain away all the continuations of river beds into the ocean as with the Congo and the Amazon, but also denies that there has ever been any change in the position of both the oceans and the continents.

It is hoped in the near future to publish one or more articles on the matter, particularly showing the views of Swedish and Soviet research workers on the one side and of American ones on the other.

Markham House Press will be closed from the 7th to the 28th June. During that time any urgent editorial communications for ATLANTIS may be addressed to Mr. L. Young, 34 Polehill Road, Hillingdon, Middlesex.

# RECENT BOOKS

Life History of Our Earth, H.S. Bellamy	17/6 or £3.00
Plato and Hoerbiger, H.S. Bellamy; Hoerbiger Bibliography.	2/4 or £0.40
The Gravitational Wave, A. Glazewski	12/- or £2.00
A New Suspension of the Magnetic Needle, A. Glazewski.	2/10 or £0.50
Blavatsky and Hoerbiger, W. Angus Jones	2/10 or £0.50
The Ether and its Vortices, C.E. Krafft	12/- or £2.50
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